

Districts.	1954	1955
	Bushels.	Bushels.
Adelaide	1,085,156	559,276
Caveler	459,296	398,755
Light	366,231	1,072,454
Starling	303,170	229,999
Frederic		
Indimarrsh	514,678	404,569
Stuart	257,719	269,377
Byrm	99,846	56,488
Burgin	5,460	1,320
Macdonell	151	465
	670	404
Bole	160	404
Grey	181,841	245,400
Flinders	15,924	9,761

Pastoral districts	4,862	4,974
Total of North Australia ..	3,552,949	3,587,246
The average yield per acre in these districts during the three years is shown as follows:—		
Districts	1864-5.	1865-6.
Countries	ba. lb.	ba. lb.
Adelaide	10 19	9 18
Gawler	10 11	5 46
Light	10 26	7 36
Stanley	13 30	8 13
Frome
Windmarsh	10 10	10 49
Sturt	10 47	11 4
Ryde	11 7	8 24

Turns	11	30	3	38
Burns	10	57	2	24
Macdonnell	10	10	10	13
Grey	15	30	32	30
Robe	17	22	18	6
Glenside	18	38	10	10
Pastoral districts	18	0	18	13
Total of South Australia	111	0	8	45

Noting that the total yield is only 3,397,424 bushels, the question is what quantity will be available for exportation. Taking the population at 160,000, and allowing six bushels per head for consumption—which is a reasonable estimate, as the average consumption in England is only five bushels per head—it will be required for this purpose 960,000 bushels. This leaves only 2,437,424 bushels for exportation. At half bushels per acre for, say, 450,000 acres, which probably represents the increase in cultivation to the present acreage, a very fair increase, looking at the past yield and the present state of the market. Thus, for seed wheat to be required 675,000 bushels, which, added to the estimated 960,000 bushels for consumption, leaves only 1,762,424 bushels, this quantity from the 1,902,246 bushels, or at 45 bushels per acre, 39,383 acres of land will be left over by more than 17,000 tons. This is available for exportation. *S. A. Register*, April 27.

JURIES IN CRIMINAL CASES BILL.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21.
SIR M. O'LEIGHAN, on rising to move the second reading of this bill, said he hoped to be able to show that there were sufficient grounds for its introduction. Public attention has been called to the question of the discharging or the keeping together of juries by the recent case of Charlotte Winsor, which, however, would not be affected by this bill. It was somewhat

Similar to the one he introduced last session, which was withdrawn. The bill consisted of two parts: the first related to the keeping together of juries, and the second to the discharging of them. Part of the bill was devoted to the present mode of selecting the grand jury was declaratory of the law. The bill purposed to be a bill for amendment and codification. Some objected to declaratory bills in general; but it was impossible to introduce a bill to codify without embodying it in the existing law. The objection to the present mode of selecting the grand jury was not that it was defective, but that it was necessary for codifying the law, but it was almost impossible for the law officers of the Crown to bring forward the necessary measures, which must be undertaken by independent members, it being left to the law officers to see that no anomaly or improper practice should be introduced into the law, and that, in practice, if a case lasted more than a day, the jury was allowed to separate, if the charge were one of misdemeanour, but not if it were one of felony. The practice had existed many years, and had acquired the force of law; and, in such a case, no Judge would make it a rule to insist on the jury remaining together, not evident, why there should be any difference

between cases of felony and cases of misdemeanour. The bill did not propose to compel the Judge to allow the jury to separate, but it gave him a discretion. The result was that the jury might be allowed, with respect to which public feeling was greatly excited, and while they were pending it might be expedient to allow the juries to separate. On the other hand, there were cases of felony about which public feeling was not excited, and in which the offences were trifling, and yet in those cases Judges had no power to allow juries to separate. A trial might commence in the middle of the day, and at the proper time for the closing of the court the judge must either allow the jury to separate for the night, although it might be necessary, or public grounds, to do so, or he must shut it to a late hour at night—a practice to be discouraged, for Jurymen, like members of Parliament, ought to get to bed at a proper time. Another ground on which it was necessary to invest a Judge with discretionary power, in criminal cases as well as in misdemeanours, was that the present practice often involved a demoralising case. A case might

unable to adduce fresh evidence on either side, but Judge had no power to adjourn the case without consulting the jury. There was some force in the suggestion that the jury should be permitted the separation of jurors in cases which involved questions of religious belief; but the same objection applied to indiscriminate. The trial of O'Connell in Ireland lasted between twenty and thirty days, and the jury was not allowed to go to their homes. It was the close of the trial they brought in a verdict of guilty. The Bill, of course, contemplated that a Judge could not allow the separation of a jury if it would be prejudicial to the interests of justice. Some proposals were made for the separation of the jury in cases in which the bill was designed to remedy an inconvenience which had arisen in Ireland, where some Court-house was in counties and the nearest hotels were in cities, and where a Judge could not allow a jury to leave his chambers until he had discharged his duty. The Bill was not intended to oblige a Judge to adjourn in the Court-house. The inconvenience had been condemned by every Judge before whom it had arisen. The third clause of the bill proposed that a Judge should be empowered to adjourn the trial if he considered that they had retired to consider their verdict. The present law which denied them refreshment was a relic of barbarism. Our ancestors seemed to have been very much afraid of the jury, and to have been afraid, and they, therefore, tied the force of starvation. It led to a trial between strength and weakness.

[illegible]

urred them. When there was a matter of law or fact clearly settled further legislation was not necessary but mischievous, because doubt was introduced and the law was not settled. He did not arise before (Hear, hear). He quite agreed with the hon. baronet upon the desirability of trying out law, but by that he understood codification of legal principles. He was not one of those who thought that it was desirable or possible to fix the practice of the courts, for that practice must adapt itself to a great variety of circumstances which human sentences could never foresee. The hon. baronet's views were a part related to matters of law about which there was no difficulty what-

There was no doubt that refreshment might be had during their retirement, and there was no duty to deliberate upon that point. It was also perfectly clear that the Judge was not called upon in consequence of the illness of a witness, his own illness, or any unavoidable accident happening during the trial, to discharge the jury from the trial, but that he still appeared to be hampering the discharge of the jury on the one hand, it gave them a wider latitude than was proper on the other. His honor learned that the defendant was a man who might be discharged a jury, but circumstances might arise in which it might be necessary to exercise a discretion. Suppose a case of collusion between a witness and a defendant, and the witness testified against the defendant, and the witness was impeached, but in such a case the Judge should have ordered to discharge the jury. (Hear, hear.) But this was not the way this case was handled. In the place of the inconvenient way in which the bill of error hampered the discretion of the Judge. In other respects the bill would give the Judge a power which would be improper to trust to the discretion of the Judge, but he must express his entire concurrence with the bill of the hon. member for Armagh. (Mr. S. B. Lee.) It would not be desirable in important cases to intrust any Judge with the discretion of allowing a jury to deliberate. It would be better to say, with or without, that the jury having gone to their homes

talked over the matter with this person or that, been tampered with by the Crown or the prisoner, an exact and certain case would be made out, and determined under such circumstances would be satisfactory. (Hear, hear.) There was a provision in the bill taken by itself might be useful—that of enabling the Judge in certain cases to direct that a jury should be sworn to find a verdict in favour of the defendant. If that, coupled with another provision empowering the Judge to order reasonable retainer for the jury after they had retired had formed a part of the bill, he would have thanked his hon. and good friend the Attorney-General for it. He did not think the *status quo* perfect, and he was by no means opposed to reasonable change, but he must ask—How, whether he had not shown good grounds for the change should be provided with. Under the circumstances, he trusted his hon. and learned friend, who was a sincere law reformer, would accede to his recommendation of the hon. member for Oxford University to postpone the second reading until the next Winter Session.

The bill brought a second time this day six months ago. George thought it strange that though they were in Parliament all the Irish law officers of the Crown, some of them being his own countrymen, had placed to give the benefit of his advice upon a matter which equally concerned England and Ireland.

The objections which had been urged against the measure were entirely unanswerable. Some of the matters which it related to could not be allowing a jury to separate one that a prisoner been given in charge, however it might work in Ireland, it would be absolutely impossible that anyone else should be able to do so. The difficulty in conducting Irish trials was to keep the case to the particular issue sent to the jury—the guilt or innocence of the prisoner; and such a person as that would be attended with the greatest inconvenience. To give evidence if any one being locked up was not at all so objectionable. Other provisions of the bill were either mischievous or unnecessary, and therefore he could not give it his assent.

[P. Griffith called attention to what he considered.]

Due to the hardship of compelling persons to give their
 oaths as jurors without any compensation for their
 time, while witnesses were allowed their ex-
 penditures, the preliminary sessions and assize there were
 composed as four sets of jurors called upon to give their
 oaths, and it was often done at the greatest possible
 inconvenience.

Mr. C. O. Loughlin consented to postpone the second
 session, and here suggested by the hon. member
 Oxford University. He would put it off to the
 1st of April.

His motion for the second reading was accordingly
 withdrawn, and the bill was postponed.

THE NEW GREEK ISLAND.

From the Athens Correspondent of the Times.

This new island began to rise above the level of the sea
 on the Bay of Thera (Santorin) on the 4th of February
 in five days it attained the height of from 150
 to 166 feet, with a length of upwards of 350 feet
 a breadth of 160 feet, and a circumference to increase
 consists of a stout black metallic lava, very

and resembling half-smelted *scombra* which had
been cooked up from a furnace. It contains many small
shells, semi-transparent particles disseminated
throughout the mud like the scales of a fish. The
shape of Santorini on the map gives an idea of the
volcanic formation. It appears to be the eastern
rim of an immense crater, stretching in a semi-circle
about a bay in which the sea now covers the seat of
the disaster. The destruction of the island is the
center of the crater rim in the water. The north-west
portion is the island of Therasia. The bay is about
geographical miles long, and upwards of four
miles wide. The center of the island is the point
from which the sea drew its eruptions recorded in
1866—Faleia, Nea, and Mikre Kamme, or Old,
and Little Burst Island, naming them in their
order from west to east.

The eruption commenced on the 11st of
January. A noise like volleys of artillery was heard,
without any earthquake. On the following day
the sea issued from the sea, in a part of the bay called
Kamini, where the water is always blue-colored
because of the mud which is stirred up from the
bottom of the bay.

bottom. The flame rose at intervals to the height of 100 feet, and were seen at times to issue from the western part of the low Kaimeite. That island was associated with a deep fissure, and the southern part considerably.

On the 4th of February the eruptions became more violent and the sea more disturbed. (Gas forced it out from the depths with terrific noise, resembling the bursting of a steam boiler.) At intervals there came at intervals, and white smoke, rising steadily, formed an immense column, crowned with a curled capital of heavy clouds. The new island was visible near the rising, the increasing, and the falling of the sea, the rise of the sea at no great distance to the south of Kaimeite.

The new island has been visited by Dr. DeKaula, an expert and an able observer, who will report on all the circumstances of the eruption, and on its progress. The heat of the sea rose to 62° Fahrenheit to 122° as near the vicinity of the eruption as it was safe to approach. The sea on an average was 100 feet higher than it was at the time directly in front of her, where the depth is

[illegible]

inhabitants of There, until 1718. It is possible that
 eruption may continue as long, and be as
 in its operation. But as late as 1650 a terrible
 island laid waste great part of the island, and raised
 sand on its north-eastern side, which soon sank
 into the sea, leaving a shoal.
 The island of Old Kaimene made its first appear-
 in the year 198 before the Christian era. Its
 was increased by several eruptions mentioned by
 ery. The last addition it received was in 157
 small Kaimene, which is nearest to There, was
 even up in 1573. All the eruptions in the bay
 will attend with similar phenomena, and the
 will be found in the works of
 Dr. Louis Ross - *Reisen in
 die Vulkanische Gegend von S. Maria
 de, 1842. Reisen auf den
 von den Mooren.* Von De.

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MISFORTUNES from the inclemency and severity of the
 they have come thick and fast upon us. The new

[illegible][illegible]

No grain should ever be sown without preparing the ground in a proper manner. However good the ground may be, depend upon it that it cannot support more than two crops at the same time. Grain of any kind cannot flourish in a soil that has been sown to any other crop. In this district growing close to the ground is the worst material injure the looked-for crop. Some of these weeds are tap-rooted; others traverse the soil only a few inches below the surface, sending out a network of roots and separate plants, often striking a perfume rounder than that of the weeds themselves. These weeds are the most voracious; neither lavender nor roses can flourish in the soil exhausted of the soil the nature, species, the

them out when satisfied, and in a short time never did a crop look so near to destruction as that did. I must confess that I was at the time in a little anxiety as every one pronounced its doom. I thought other crops, like the cattle, would not appear in the stem. What the cattle tramp and the corn curse could not do, I had cut with a hook, and indeed the machine had a most wretched appearance. But soon new shoots were put forth, and the field resumed its luxuriance; and I reaped at the usual time from 25 to 30 bushels to the acre. So much for feeding off, which I have constantly done, regulating the ripening of the crop by the continuance of feeding off.

I have interests, to leave shelter of some kind for your
 flock, and, if you have it not, plant quick-growing
 trees as soon as you can, and in the mean time build
 a wind-break, to shelter the prevailing winds, and
 you will soon find that the trees will bestow a portion
 of your stock will very soon repay all the trouble and
 expense. Yet, independent of that, recollect it is
 your duty to take care of your beasts as much as
 you can, and to have them in good condition.

Rotting of crops is also necessary to succeed with a
 barn, and this was well-known to the old Romans,
 or Virgil says :—

" And where vetches, pulse, and trees have stood,
 And stalks of lupines green (as in barnwood)
 The ensuing season in return may bear
 The bearded grain, and the green clover sward;
 For fax and oats will burn the tender field,
 And sleepy popples harmful harvest yield;
 But sweet vicissitudes, and seasons' change
 Make easy labour and renew the soil;
 For spelt and vetches, and the autumnal
 And feed with fattening barley all around,
 Thus, change of seeds for meagre soils is best,
 And crops of measure, and of corn, and wheat,
 Much has to be done, and much can be done, with

each and draw in a month or two from this; and those who can afford to do so, will be able to get a good price for their stock, which may be regarded as the present quotations, except where otherwise stated. **Wool.**—The market for the same is a few days a stock of wethers, represented particularly well, from Newcastle, the stationer, Mr. Anderson. A very large quantity of the same is being offered, and the market is inclined to offer to take their low prices had to be submitted to. Quotations are 10s to 12s per lb. for the best. **Butter.**—There are a few purchasers in the market for about 1000 cwt. of butter, but the market for there are none offering in Scotland. **Mixed cattle of the good kind.**—The market for the same is a few days a stock of wethers, from the fat stock market. **Working Bullocks.**—Very few in the market. Those disposed of by me at last week fetched 25 per pair, and the market is inclined to offer to take their low prices had to be submitted to. A few choice milkers with young calves would sell well, but the market is inclined to offer to take their low prices had to be submitted to. **Wethers.**—The market for the same is a few days a stock of wethers, from the fat stock market. **Working Bullocks.**—Very few in the market. Those disposed of by me at last week fetched 25 per pair, and the market is inclined to offer to take their low prices had to be submitted to. A few choice milkers with young calves would sell well, but the market is inclined to offer to take their low prices had to be submitted to. **Wethers.**—The market for the same is a few days a stock of wethers, from the fat stock market. **Working Bullocks.**—Very few in the market. Those disposed of by me at last week fetched 25 per pair, and the market is inclined to offer to take their low prices had to be submitted to. A few choice milkers with young calves would sell well, but the market is inclined to offer to take their low prices had to be submitted to.

the late suicide of a Frenchman and his mother at Paddington is one of the strangest cases of crime that have lately occurred. Many, perhaps most, people have fancied, when they were suffering from indigestion, that a case might possibly occur in which suicide would appear to be a tolerable step. As a rule, the prospect of applying a razor or a rope to one's own throat calls up so many disagreeable associations that one shrinks from it even in imagination. But there are moments when all the objects of life take such a dreary and gloomy aspect that the idea of self-destruction

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A. Dupre—Stationer. This is the disposition to invest in station specialties at this particular time, except for the first-class character. **Fat Cattle:** As anticipated, this description of stock has fallen very much in value during the week, in consequence of good supply having come to hand. The trade buy sparingly at \$10.00 per head this year, preferring to take the chance of getting applied with fresh stock at \$12.00 per head. The market is so low at hand. Two or three of the largest buyers have purchased lots from the Mooki, Liverpool Plains, and from the Goulburn river, at from \$4 to \$3 each. The cattle sold in the district of the Mooki, in drafts of sixty to eighty head, at from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per head, and the market is so low at hand. Various places within a mile or two of the station, in the approach of winter causes many persons to push their stock for sale. It is the general opinion that cattle will be very

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LD, MONDAY, MAY 7, 1866

MONDAY'S Regular Sale.
On the Pringle, Labour Bazaar.
Furniture, Household Furniture, Carpets, Bedding
Cooking Stoves.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell
by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar,
Frit-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A large quantity of good household furniture and other
effects, viz.

Flanconets (by Broadwood)
Hair sofas, couches, and chairs
Tobacco table and chimney glasses
Engravings, clocks, and ornaments
Chiffoniers, chests of drawers, and bookcase
Ires and wood bedsteads
Washstands, toilet glasses, curtain, &c.
2 large velvet pile carpets, floorcloths, &c.

Fallman, American beds, and blankets
China, glassware, &c.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice,

ALEXANDER MOORE and Co. have re-
ceived instructions to sell by auction, at
Lacey Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, all stock,
in consequence of the departure of the proprietors by the
GREAT BRITAIN.

A quantity of superior household furniture,
Comprising

A piano-forte, by Broadwood
Drawing room, bedroom and bathroom furniture
Also, every requisite for well furnished house.
Terms, cash—no reserve,
as an Instantaneous Estate, &c.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
At the Mart, corner of Pitt and Park streets,
Sale of Household Furniture, &c., also Groceries.

Bedscreens, Wardrobes, Chests of Drawers, Glasscases,
Horsehair Sofas, Horsehair Couches,
Suits, Marble-top Washstands and Toilet Vases,
Dining Room Tables, China Cabinets, Bedsteads,
Chairs, Leather and Horsehair Dressing Suits, Fire
Tools, Glaziers, Carpets, Fendens, Cornices and Pillars,
Iron and Cedar Beds, Horsehair Mattresses, Fall
Pillows, Iron Bedsteads, China, Glass,
&c.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by auction, **THIS DAY**, at 11 o'clock, at **Terma, Fish and Park streets, The store,**

On TUESDAY, 6th May, at 2 o'clock.

In the **Involunt Estate of George Shoppard, of Little Harley.**

To Grocers, General Dealers, and others.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been in-

M instructed by the official assignee in the above estate to sell by auction, at his Mart, Park-street, on **TUESDAY, 5th May, at 12 o'clock,**

25 pairs of eggs of guinea fow,
Candles, pickles, asparagus, chutney, tea, sugar, pepper, salts, bottled vinegars, whisky, cherry brandy, assorted soap, preserves, &c., &c.; also, *fr.*
Terms, cash.

In the Insolvent Estate of Baker and Elder.

THURSDAY, 10th May, at 11 o'clock.

Superior Household Furniture, &c.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by the Official Assignee in the above estate, by order of the Court, to sell by auction, at the residence of Tilden James Hillier, Kensington, Chelsea, CHIPPENDALE, on **THURSDAY, 10th May, at 11 o'clock,** Household furniture, comprising—
Sexton's Patent Bedstead, washstand and chair; carpets, chiffofiers, tables, washstands and chairs, drawers, landstone, stone, chairs, crockery, glass, kitchen requisites, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

To Parties on the look-out for a snug investment in the city of Sydney, two 2-storied brick houses, well-ventilated; and one large Iron House, with balcony, and garden, 6 rooms, very beautiful; situated in Liverpool-street, Folly Estate, and opposite Colborne Street. For Particulars apply by Public Auction.

WILLIAM NEWELL, has received instructions from Mrs. Doyle to sell by public auction, on the premises, **THIS DAY, the 7th day of May next, at 12 o'clock,**

Three assortmented bedsteads, also
bedroom furniture, &c., &c.
new large
received
from Fm
new large
microscop
TUR
ESSRS.
morticed
to house
3 packages
Pa
IMPORT
RODS AND
NORTH BRIT
in the Maritima

one large front house of six rooms, two libraries, balcony, and slated roof, and having separate tenants; good road, and water laid on.

THIS FIRST ONE.

The fine Bayou CANTERO.

For Positive Sale by Auction, ON MONDAY, 7th May.

M. B. W. DEAN has been favoured with instructions from the owners to sell, by auction, on board the vessel, on the **PATENT SALESMAN**, **THIS DAY, 7th May, at Noon.**

CANTERO.

built at Portland, State of Maine, 216 (75-ton) net register, but capable of carrying 220 tons; length, 100 feet; breadth, 22 feet; depth, 10 feet. She is very substantially built, and is very fastened, is well found in sails, gear, stores, has the latest running rigging, and has had a complete complete overhaul about two years ago, and was

The Centoro has for some years been trading regularly between Hobart Town and Mauritius, and her friends landed her cargoes in perfect order.

“* In order that intending purchasers may examine the vessel, she will be taken on the Point St. Julien, Sunset-street, and she will be held on board the same there.

Inventory in course of preparation.

After the vessel will be sold a chromette, by Whitehead & London.

Terms at sale.

FINE CONGOU TRAS.
 Unreserved Auction Sale,
 On account of the Importers, Messrs. Brown and Co.
 The balance of the Cargo at Magnolia,
 To close the shipment.
 Day of Sale, **WEDNESDAY, 9th May.**

MR. W. DEAN has been favoured with instructions from the Importers, Messrs. Brown and Co., to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, 115 St. O'Connell street, on **WEDNESDAY, 9th May;** at

The balance of the cargo of the Magnolia, from Yu Fo Foo.	Terms at sale.	THE COMMERCIAL
Important and Attractive Lots by Auction, WEDNESDAY, 20th May.		THE
The balance of the Cargo ex Kotoe Dama de San Foo, 27th EAGS SUGAR, Small and large Packages.		THE
To Merchants, Country Buyers, Shippers, Grocers, &c.		THE
M R. W. DEAN has been favoured with instructions from the importers, Messrs. B. & C.		THE

O'Connell street, on WEDNESDAY, 9th May, at 10 o'clock,
2793 bags sugar, being the balance of the cargo of the
Notre Dame de Bon Port, embracing a good assort-
ment in small and large bags.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 10th May.

To Ironmongers and others.

Winfield's Patent on Bedsteads.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have re-

Received instructions from the importers via
by auction, at their Rooms, on THURSDAY, 10th inst.
at 11 o'clock.

An Invoice of Winfield's patent top bedsteads,
Comprising

- 4-post high-top bedsteads, cane colour
- 2-post ditto ditto, ditto, blue, and gold flowers
- 2-post ditto ditto, ditto ditto, and four rose greyings

Tent top bedsteads, cane colour, springs

- 4 feet 6 inch bedsteads, raised top from head, and feet

assorted colours

- 3 feet 6 inch x 6 feet 6 inch patent bedsteads, cane colour
- 4 feet 6 inch x 6 feet 6 inch ditto ditto
- 4 feet 6 inch x 6 feet 6 inch bedsteads, assorted colours

3 feet 6 inch x 6 feet 6 inch ditto, ditto ditto
4 feet 6 inch x 6 feet 6 inch ditto, ditto ditto
5 feet 6 inch x 6 feet 6 inch ditto, ditto ditto
Fate at chair bedsteads, No. 215, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

TO BE SOLD, at WOOLLER'S, Pitt-street
by auction, **THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.**
Horses, carts, drays, buggies, wagons, spring-carts, &c.
N.B.—No charge for carting horses, &c., for sale.
Furniture vendible immediately after sale.

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F. E. RISHWORTH will sell by public auction, on the premises of the late Chambers, corner of Redfern and Bullansmaring streets, Redfern, THIS AFTERNOON, at half-past 4 o'clock,
Sundry household furniture
Scaffold-poles, boards, and tools &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

A COTTAGE IN FITZROY-STREET, NEWTOWN
A COTTAGE IN SUSAN-STREET, NEWTOWN

T W. BOWDEN will sell by auction
the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street,
THURSDAY next, the 10th May, at 12 o'clock,
A snug cottage, of 4 rooms, pleasantly situated
Pittary-street, on the sloping ground between
Iorn house near the toll-bar, and the residence of
Donothorne, the property of J. Kettle, Esq. For
the cottage fine views are obtained of Botany
Bay and the surrounding country.

weatherboards, containing 4 rooms and kitchen, frontage is 60 feet by a depth of 70 feet, more or less.

KENILWORTH LODGE, UPPER SOUTH HENDON ROAD, NEAR THE CORNER OF OCEAN STREET. FREEHOLD PROPERTY.

Preliminary Notice.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction on **THURSDAY, the 17th May, at half-past 11 o'clock** the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street.

WORTH LODGE, built in the Swiss style, is the design and under the immediate inspection of the late Mr. John Gould, architect, and situated but one to the junction of Upper Common-street and the South Head Road. The building forms a distinct building and has been leased as a hotel. The one on the eastern side, narrow Ocean-street, which a tower to it, commands fine views of the city from Botany to Broken Bay Heads, of the harbour and Manly. Greater upwards, a large portion of the city and the beach part of the suburbs. This is the residence of Mr. Newell. This is the

It is the proprietor's intention to sell the whole block as one lot, to include the two brick-built stables and coach-houses on the northern boundary of the land, but not lot 1 with the dwelling-houses.

Intending purchasers are invited to inspect the property. A person is in charge of the house nearest Ocean-street (having the tower), who will show the premises.

ALLOTMENTS IN THE VILLAGE OF COOGEE

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt street, THURSDAY next, the 10th May, at half-past 11 o'clock, prempt.

1st Allotment, No. 3, of section 2 A, in the Governor's plan, bounded on the east by Beach-street line north 2 chains 25 links, and on the north by Neptune street 2 chains 50 links, containing 2 roods and perches.

2nd Allotment, No. 2 of section 2 A, bounded on

3rd Allotment, No. 7 of section No. 4, bounded on the west by Arden-street 2 chains; on the south by a line bearing east 2 chains 50 links; on the east by a line bearing north 3 chains, and on the north by a line bearing west 2 chains 50 links, dividing it into lot 6, and containing half an acre.

4th Allotment, No. 6 of section No. 4, commencing at Fish-street at the N.W. corner of Lot 5, bounded on the north by Fish-street; on the west by Arden-street bearing south 2 chains; on the south by a line bearing east 2 chains 50 links, containing 3 rods and 10 perches.

6th Allotment, No. 6 of section No. 5, containing 2 ro bounded on the north by Fish-street bearing west chain 50 links to Hill-street; on the west by street 2 chains; on the south by a line east 2 chains 50 links; on the east by allotment No. 5.

6th Allotment, No. 5 of section No. 5, containing an acre more or less, bounded on the east by Fish-street 2 chains, to Fish-street; on the north by Fish-street bearing west 2 chains 50 links, and on the south by a line bearing east 2 chains 50 links, dividing it from Allotment No. 4, to the N.E. corner thereof to Arden-street.

On THURSDAY, the 24th day of May next.
Immediately after the Show, about 2 o'clock p.m.

CRASSING and COX will sell, by order of the Administratrix, by public auction, at times and place above mentioned, The whole of the choice and very valuable sheep in above estate, viz.,
524 ewes from 2 to 3 years

56 weidlers from 1 to 3 years
26 ditto full mouth
10 rums, yearlings
27 ditto full mouth
223 ditto lambs, last year's drop
6 ditto, full mouth, very choice

1267 total more or less

Together with the leased lands known as Coombsville situated on the Cuddepos River, about 15 miles southeast from the township of Mudgos, on which are some first-class sheep-runs, but two large roads and rail

The auctioneers would beg to call the attention of the owners and others to the importance of this sale of 500 choice sheep, the whole of which have been most carefully selected from the very best flocks in the Madage district, which is a sure guarantee of their superiority; and as to the day of sale, intending purchasers will have an opportunity of seeing the animals, and of making any inquiries, on the day of sale, inasmuch as they are quite equal to any competitor to anything that has ever yet been offered. Particular attention is also drawn to the fact that the sheep are of a pure breed, and are therefore of obtaining a first-class award at the forthcoming exhibition at the Crystal Palace, and are therefore of a most valuable and profitable nature.

BUILDING ALLOTMENTS
in the
RISING AND IMPORTANT TOWNSHIP
of
MUSWELLBROOK.

MESSERS. COHEN, BROTHERS have been favoured with instructions from W. Cox, Esq. to sell by public auction, at Eaton's Hotel, Victoria, on

QUARTER-ACRE ALLOTMENTS situated in the main street of the above flourishing and important township, having frontages to BRIDGE and MAIN STREETS, and directly opposite Mr. W. Thompson's premises.

The Auctioneer would call the special attention of capitalists and others in quest of profitable investments to this very important sale of town allotments, as they are situated in the heart and most business part of the township, besides having the advantage of fronting the main street.

Messrs COHEN, BROTHERS would also impress upon intending purchasers that these are the only town allotments, parcelled out in this manner.

100 per cent.,—so soon as the Railway whistle is in Munsellbrook—the demand for building sites suitable for business premises is sure to increase. And, as it is anticipated that the Line will be completed and opened for traffic about eighteen months, this sale offers an opportunity also to be met with by parties wishing to purchase town allments in one of the most flourishing towns in the North districts.

This period.

Deeds and plans of the allotments can be seen upon application at the offices of the Auctioneer, Bridge-street, Munsellbrook.

**QUEENSLAND.
ROCKHAMPTON.**

W REA and CO. have been favoured with instructions to sell by public auction, their *Resene*, Dunham-street, Rockhampton, THIS DAY the 7th May, at 12 o'clock.

That unpleasantly first-class sheep station, known as **KOOINGAL**, with 18,802 crossbred sheep, adjoining Mrs. McNE's celebrated station of **KIANGA**, near the town of BANANA.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales,
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 2nd May, 1890.
ALLEN v. ALLEN.

ON TUESDAY next, the 6th day of MARCH, instant, at noon, at the defendant's Soap & Candle Manufactory, Waverley, near Sydney, **SHERIFF** will cause to be sold by public auction, under this writ as previously satisfied,

A quantity of boilers, soap-frames, candle-forms, buckets, tubs, and other utensils required for carrying on the business of soap-making.

horses, and sets of harness, &c. &c.; also household furniture, cooking utensils, &c.

